

the bullet

p. o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia

mary washington college

vol. 44, no. 2

monday, september 13, 1971

Visitation infractions prompt crackdown

Last week, student leaders, alarmed at increasing numbers of infractions of the new diversified visitation rules, called a meeting with members of the administration to discuss the problem of enforcement.

During the meeting, Chancellor Grellet C. Simpson suggested the possibility of a general moratorium on all visitation rights, which would last indefinitely or until students could demonstrate their ability to live under the new rules.

Student leaders also held compulsory hall meetings last Tuesday night to discuss what was termed a widespread disregard for social regulations. Campus Judicial Chairman Karen Harwood explained that the situation was not at the "crisis" point but that Student Association "just wants to stop this thing before it gets out of hand."

She also warned of the possibility of the administration stepping in to take over enforcement of the rules if students continued to show general inability to govern themselves.

She cited cases of unregistered guests entering residence halls through open back and side doors, and incorrect signing in and out of guests as specific trouble areas.

When interviewed, Marion E. George, residence hall director of Mason and Randolph Halls, said that she did not feel qualified to comment at the present time on the new open house regulations, since the rules have been in effect such a short time.

However, George objected that visitation hours "start too early in the morning on Fridays—perhaps they should not be started before 5:00 p.m." She also stated that those students who did not have visitors are inconvenienced by the resulting noise and lack of privacy.

Explaining that she was concerned mainly about the safety of the students, she warned against strangers in the halls and the possibility that outside doors may be left open.

Commenting on the success of the rules, George said that their operation has been "fairly good," as the students under her care seemed to comply with the rules. She emphasized that their enforcement was not her responsibility alone, since all residential students should be careful of each other's safety. "After all," she said, "safety of the girls is our main consideration."

Assistant Chancellor Michael Houston expressed his opinion that the recent social infractions were not to be considered "out of hand." He explained that the potential for serious concern was present however, and stressed the need for a community effort of cooperation to make the social regulations workable.

Houston added his opinion that "on paper . . . the system is a good one that satisfies the general needs of everyone." He also cited the problem of a lack of continuity between student government administrations as a source of difficulty in maintaining consistent social rules.

Mr. Houston explained the suggestion of a moratorium or a general halt to visitation rights. Such a halt would exist only until all residence halls insured a workable plan designed to insure the smooth operation of dormitories according to the social rule agreement. He stressed the fact that a moratorium would occur only if serious infractions of the social regulations continued.

Dean of Students Mildred Droste stated that "Ann (Welsh) and Karen (Harwood) have received a number of reports about the open house. There are certain problems which have resulted from misinterpretations. I've heard a few infractions of the open house and I think it's a matter of misinterpretation of the rules."

A lot of people interpret things differently," she explained, "and I guess you could write a whole handbook just on the rules and regulations in regard to open house. But you can't put every little thing in there."

Stressing her own uninvolvedness with the new

dorm regulations, Droste stated, "as far as I'm concerned, I don't ask for reports from the student government or anything of that sort. They come to me and tell me certain things. If there are certain things that have happened and I get police reports and somebody has done something that is not exactly legal . . . I will turn it over to Karen Harwood. If there is a violation with the keys and I get that report, I will turn that over to Karen."

"But," Droste added, "I do not enforce or inflict punishment on anyone. As far as open house is concerned, I think that we have certain rules and regulations that are up to the individual student to enforce."

Droste felt that freshmen should remain in separate dorms with uniform rules, as they are now, explaining that one selling point that the majority of parents like about MWC is the fact that freshmen are housed together. I would say the majority of freshmen like the idea of being put together in their

peer group." She hesitated endorsing the extension of diversified dorm regulations to the freshmen dorms saying, "let's see how it works in the upper class dorms before we extend it to the freshmen."

In judging the success of the new dorm regulations on the basis of the first week of school, Droste said, "So far this week—no. But I think it can work if the students will take the responsibility of seeing that it does work. In other words, those are their rules, they asked for it, they will implement it, therefore, they are going to have to enforce it, and it's not going to be one or two people's responsibility. It's going to have to be every student's responsibility to see that the rules do work, because we're not policemen and we're not going to be policemen."

She added the hope that "Ann can straighten this thing out, because, after all, they're the ones who are supposed to be implementing and enforcing the rules. I have the utmost faith in the student body," she stated, "and I'm sure they will work these things out and it will work."

SIS makes plans for fall

by Marianne Schwarz

The Student Committee for Social Information Services recently announced plans for the coming semester.

According to SIS chairman Trish Ferrand, activities will include a second "Contraception, Abortion, and You" talk and panel discussion, distribution of the McGill University birth control handbooks, a continuance of its contraception information service, and further studies on improved services in Fredericksburg.

Patterned after the well-received contraception and abortion program organized last spring by SIS members, the second program will feature Mr.

Charles Howard, Executive Director of the Virginia League for Planned Parenthood and Dr. Michael Miller, director of the Clinical Center of the New School of Psychotherapy in Washington, D.C. Both men participated in the first program.

Dr. Cathy Nadeau, new on the program, is a clinical psychologist in Fredericksburg. In addition, the committee is attempting to add a gynecologist to the panel.

Ferrand announced that McGill University Handbooks will be distributed as soon as they arrive on campus. 1,000 copies were ordered this summer with donations received from students and faculty during spring semester. A 25 cents donation per copy (handling charges) will be asked so that the committee will be able to order a steady supply. The handbooks outline such points as contraception, comparative effectiveness of birth control methods of determination for pregnancy, abortion, and venereal disease.

Plans were also made to post the extensions of SIS members by all campus phones. By calling one of the girls at the listed extensions, students will receive information regarding phone numbers and addresses of clinics in Richmond and Washington, D.C. As a result of word of mouth communication, SIS has received several phone calls this past week.

As interest rises, SIS will continue to investigate the feasibility of establishing a birth control clinic in this community.

The present group had its beginnings in an Independent Studies course on the Psychology of Women held last semester by Dr. Alice Rabson. Two of her students conducted a survey which revealed a great deal of misconceptions about contraception. It was decided that this was due to the nonavailability of appropriate information and services.

The committee was then formed and began immediately to organize a long range campaign to create a contraceptive information service for Mary Washington students. The "Contraception, Abortion and You" talk held last April 28 in ACL was the group's first project, which was followed closely by an investigation of instructional materials to be used on campus. This resulted in selection of the McGill University Handbook and a quiet drive for funds in order to pay for them. Committee members also compiled phone numbers and addresses of clinics and doctors which the SIS will be referring girls to this year.

So far, SIS has remained an independent organization. At the first official Senate meeting, an SIS member will be present to investigate incorporation into the student association.

Richmond paper goes free

by Kathy Duley
and Val Mirtto

In recent months, college newspapers have been subject to charges of violation of the Virginia state law which prohibits abortion advertisements; this summer, however, an independent Virginia newspaper.

Commonwealth Attorney Jose R. Davila of Richmond decided not to bring charges against the staff of the RICHMOND CHRONICLE for running an abortion advertisement on July 6, 1971 because he felt "an honest mistake" had been made. The CHRONICLE printed the advertisement from Concert Hall Publications of Philadelphia. In the first issue of the newspaper in which the ad appeared, the staff was unaware that such an advertisement violated section 18.1-63 of Virginia law which states: "If any person, by publication, lecture, advertisement or by the sale or circulation of any publication, or by any other manner encourage or prompt the procuring of abortion or miscarriage, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Upon discovery of the violation, they immediately contacted the Commonwealth Attorney, who showed and explained the law to them. Davila said that they found the CHRONICLE staff "very apologetic" and considered the appearance of the advertisement a mistake rather than a deliberate violation of the law. Since the paper was ignorant of the law, he decided not to

See ABORTION, Page 6

Heads or tails, you lose

editorial

by Daniel Dervin

Legal oppression

The Virginia law prohibiting advertisement of abortion information is as ridiculous as the archaic law still on the Virginia books dictating the distance a cow must walk behind your wagon on a city street.

It is a carry-over from the many years in which all abortions were illegal in Virginia. Obviously, distribution of abortion information would also be considered illegal.

Since the liberalization of the abortion laws, the law banning advertisement of abortion services has been used to harass student newspapers and levy fines on student editors. It is probable that if many Virginia students tied a cow too close to a wagon and drove down a city street, there would be the same mad rush to enforce this nonsense law.

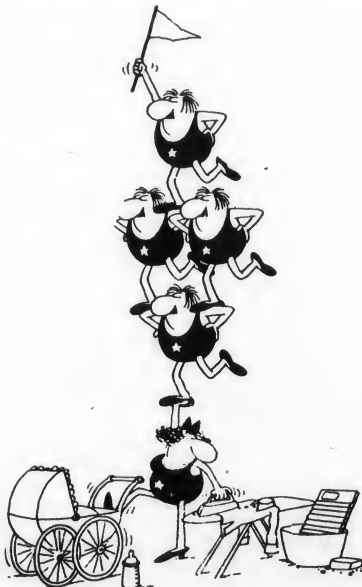
The morality of abortion is not of question here. The point is that, a Virginia woman, after facing the necessity of an abortion, must resort to out-of-state or illegal means to find needed counselling and information.

It is inconceivable that any woman could choose to have an abortion in a flippant or light-hearted manner. Abortion counselling and information is a necessity during this time. To deprive women of access to such aid is criminal.

Such a law is just another example in which a system of government seeks to legislate morality. The state of Virginia can no longer legally make its women feel like criminals for controlling their own lives. Instead, they steadfastly retain the right to obscure the means of such personal control.

Virginia Commonwealth Attorney J. R. Davila states that he considers this "a good law." Is it a good law which deprives women of proper and necessary counselling? It seems that if the state of Virginia cannot insure that its women remain pregnant, they are determined to insure that its pregnant women remain fucked up.

L.C.



I'm sitting at the moment in a Down East camp, waiting for the sloop races to start, savoring a second cup of coffee, and remembering that I had promised to write something for the BULLET. Well, there's no better place to put aside the frets of academia than the Maine coast, and I have no idea now whether I'm under the deadline or not. Nor do I have much to put down in this marked-down students' composition book I picked out the other day in one of those Discount Hangars in Portland for my assignment. What's Wrong with Us; or perhaps I have too much to say, and shy away from the prospect. Of course, I could cop out and write about What's Wrong with Me—deliver an autobiographical spiel of my hangups, dilemmas, frustrations, etc., etc.

None of that, though. What I see must be done is to content myself with a few generalizations of the rough, rambling and incoherent sort—perhaps like the Maine Coast.

On an interpersonal level, the perennial bugbears of yielding to excessive self-importance within our field (or discipline as we like to say) and of succumbing to the rather abject sense of unimportance outside our field. Of these, Mary McCarthy has written brilliantly on the former ("Groves of Academe") and Saul Bellow brilliantly on the latter ("Herzog"). Both lead to preoccupations with power (and its flip side, impotence) the one to a dissipation of energy by infighting, the other to establishment-baiting and the Rostow-Kissinger type of government-tripping, from which few, if any, survive unscathed, as the Pentagon Papers document rather too well. (There's another kind of power trip, tempting to academics, which involves cashing in one's credentials temporarily for pop successes. This might be called the Rich Segal trip, a oneway trip, it appears.) Well, there must be more occupational hazards, for instance the lecture circuit, but I want to move on.

I don't know if there are dangers endemic of all teaching fields in a liberal arts college, but certain things do disturb me, often enough to impel me to generalize. These are two modes of abstraction, and again I will employ a scale of polarities. On the one hand there is the Scylla of literalness, reaching out and swallowing the rich dimensions of possibility in our ideas, like Homer's sea monster. On the other side is the Charybdis of irony, the whirlpool that dizzily spins our minds around in self-reflecting considerations until we are sucked under by our own cleverness which may lead us from the whirlpool of pure intellectual motion to liberating action. We are literature have a fatal overfondness for irony. It often becomes a substitute for acting; it can replace living.

Irony as a kind of deprecating self-knowledge may be a healthy check on narrowly-conceived ambition and juvenile enthusiasm, and as such, has its attractive, healthy side. But too much is crippling, although it may be academically lucrative. The total ironist (Beckett, Barth, Kosinski, et al) sees all action as reducible equal and absurd. The corollary to the profound insight that although we can do whatever we please while we're waiting for Godot nothing we can do will make him come, which is the thing we truly want. And thus what we are in effect doing is nothing—the corollary to this is that politics is a species of vanity, the poor will always be with us, man is absurd. Well, he may be, and we ought to allow ourselves to experience this vitality: only don't let's raise it to an ideal.

In other words, don't be literal-minded about it. The two extremes are heads-and-tails. Either way we lose. But of the two, I find literal-mindedness the most damnable, because, as it seems to me, it denies the very structure of the human mind. We think metaphorically, that is. The relationship of ideas to images is within no one's control ultimately. Every image conjures up multifold associations and ideas. Man is the great amphibian, Sir Thomas Browne said. His words are distinguished and divided. So it is. And more is suggested to me by that image of theological, Darwinian, and ecological implications than pages of discursive writing. The critic who called Molly Bloom a "thirty shilling whore" was indulging in a kind of literalism that collapses under its own cargo of irony. But no more so is the view that puts a price tag, or job, or engagement ring on an education.

Scientism, the faith that reality can be objectively formulated, say by mathematically rigorous laws and equations, is the epitome of literal-minded fundamentalism. Unfair? Put it all differently. Scientism is fine so long as you leave out human beings. But try it without. That's the rub. You can't measure with instruments alone. You must have a measurer. You can't fight a jungle war with computers only. No science is value free, because man is not. Of course values can be denied. But can victims? Progress is pollution, looked at ecologically. And these are things—war, poisoning of the environment, poverty—that we have succeeded until recently in disregarding without simple-minded belief in science and progress. As soon as the future can be predicted (predictability being the touchstone here), it ceases to exist. It dies, says Alan Watts. Yes, I am grateful that my dentist has a high-powered drill and knows how to inject novocaine and disengage the right nerves. It's the fundamentalism of science I refuse to, not the discrimination of it. And I'm using science metaphorically as well, for any sort of academic literal-mindedness.

The apostle feared the letter might kill the spirit, and for our age Dostoevsky and R.D. Laing among others have warned that if we deny our experience (that is, our inwardness, our subjectivity, our irrationality), our behavior becomes destructive. Or, in the last words of Mailer's novel, "Vietnam? Hot damn!"

Therefore, we must be radical in the proper sense of the word. We must deal with root-questions. We must not deny the experience of our students in the name of our society or the demands of our discipline, or even for the sake of relevance.

And at last having included the sine qua non word for any discussion of this nature, I can stop.

The rock-bound Maine Coast beckons, metaphorically. Our fundamentalist in his capacity as engineer would "see" it as a future development, would cover it with asphalt and mobile homes until it was straight as Interstate 95, his latest marvel. The ironist would "see" it as an absurd drama between surf and shore. But the bearded, clear-eyed young man who passed me in his Maine station wagon—with the bumper sticker reading "Have you thanked a green plant today?"—how does he see the Maine coast?

Well, the sloop races are starting, and I see after all that I have been personal, metaphorically.

Progress and placidity

philo funk

Twelve years of education prepare the MWC'er for her stay here, and yet she still has not learned to laugh. The trees are leafier this fall and Seacocks' menu's grow to coca-cola proportions, but our studentdom is just as stoically serious as it always has been.

Take the lines at Seacock. Like a human snake, students coil themselves around stairways and even bludgeon out onto the grass outside. Some fifty different minds and bodies are molded in deadpan expressionless—their only thought can be the contemplation and anticipation of that next step.

Student placidity has been pockmarked by occasional "radical" eruptions. The administration has given us almost all of our wants, exemplifying the truism that with a little time and effort, forbearance always wins out. There was an example several years ago when students wanted to take off their dresses and put on a pair of jeans. Sure enough, with a little time and effort, i.e. a small demonstration, the students got what they wanted. The gift-horse made a few stimulations however; don't wear your pants

to Sunday dinner at Seacock, and horror upon horror, don't ever walk in the administrative offices in such apparel.

Snorting bourbon in the bathroom never was much fun, so students a couple of years ago asked for legal permission to drink alcoholic beverages in their rooms. There was a little more time and effort this time, but this story too has a happy ending. Stipulation number one however is that such activities always be conducted behind closed doors and never in the presence of a male.

The social rules story runs along the same lines: time and effort, patience, forbearance, and of course that always-present deadpan seriousness. The result is before us... like a new-born babe, the most radical of our aspirations stands untired, untested. But one mistake, one violation, and the life gets sucked out of it.

Meanwhile we can contemplate the next step. Our twelve-year course has trained us to believe that time and virtue will bring progress. But somewhere along the way our sense of perception was dulled. We live in a circus of games and trickery and yet nobody knows it.

feedback

Public prayers challenged

To the Editor:

We wish to raise for discussion among members of the Mary Washington College community an issue which has been of great concern to us and other Americans recently: the use of public prayers at state-supported educational institutions.

To those at Mary Washington College who are not believers in the Christian faith, it is most disturbing to be asked to participate in prayers mentioning the Christian Godhead. Even those prayers used at Mary Washington which are purposely vague in their references to God, such as the famous prayer of Francis of Assisi, were, we all know, composed by men who affirmed the entire content of the Christian tradition and who expected others who adopted their prayers to espouse similar beliefs.

To those members of the community who are devout Christians, it must appear faintly blasphemous to witness at our college ceremonies hundreds of students, faculty and administrators uttering words which are not meaningful to them and which are being repeated simply for the sake of public appearance.

We suggest that prayers be removed entirely from the program of our college ceremonies. The Biblical injunction which suggests going to your closet when you wish to pray seems appropriate advice for us at Mary Washington.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Clark
Department of Religion

Neal Klenke
Department of History

Indifferent prayer called costly

To the Editor:

The above letter, which I support, would seem to be motivated, generally, by respect for the formally religious neutrality of a state college and, more specifically and immediately, by respect for those who do not share in Christian faith but who nevertheless find themselves "trapped" during college prayers.

Perhaps there are persons who would endorse this resolution out of enmity for faith; and there are those who might oppose it, as they would see it, out of concern for faith. It is largely to the latter that I address the following question for consideration.

Is it possible that removal of Christian prayer from college proceedings might be undertaken from concern for faith? Such concern might entail too much awe before God to want to try to sneak him into relation to persons and proceedings the freedom of which he seems inclined to respect.

Surely college prayers make some people feel better. So, undoubtedly, do the words "In God We Trust" on the dollar—in which we really trust. Such people deserve, not mockery, but forthright discussion. Biblical accounts warn that the God of Israel and of Jesus is a jealous and all-or-nothing sort of god: no tip of the hat, no prayer-in-passing, is doing this God or anybody else a favor.

Jesus challenges those who would follow him to "count the cost." The cost of indifferent prayer may be greater than we imagine: false offense for those who do not confess Christian faith and, ultimately, the loss of any genuine apprehension of the wonder of prayer.

David Cain

BULLET reporting criticized

To the Editor:

In the August 2, 1971 issue of the BULLET is the following quote, taken from an unsigned article on page 2: "Local Democrats and Republicans have made no plans for registration drives aimed at off-campus students, assuming that local drives will reach them."

This sentence contains both a statement and an explanation of the thinking of the two local political parties, yet I do not recall being contacted by your reporter. Where did you obtain the information?

As Republican Chairman, I would appreciate being contacted before statements are attributed to either the local Republican party or to me. I suspect that the Democratic chairman shares this view. We are both on the campus and easily available to the BULLET staff. Please ask. We will be glad to cooperate.

Sincerely,
Samuel T. Emory
Chairman City Republican Committee

Editor's note: The BULLET obtained the information quoted above from a front-page article in the FREE LANCE-STAR, July 12, 1971. We refer Mr. Emory to that article.

editorial

Into the closet

Two of this week's letters to the editor criticize the practice of praying during ceremonies at public, state-supported institutions. Both point out that expressions of religious faith, while they can be personally meaningful, have no place at Mary Washington College.

In spirit, both letters are upright; legally, they are undeniable. Those who design College ceremonies at best continue to assume that we are receptive, year after year, to repetitious mouthings of some commonplace morality. At worst, they sanction prayers, thinking we are too dull or too stupid to care.

College publications carry no reference to God; neither does the ancient and venerable Honor Code, cloaked as it is in a mincing selfrighteousness. Yet at every College assembly it is the same: the crowd stands in practiced solemnity and 500, 700 or 1,000 heads bob down dutifully. A ranking member of the community calls on God or Jesus Christ as the people in the audience shift their weight, or cough, or look embarrassed.

Last year, State Senator Herb Bateman sponsored in the Virginia Assembly a joint resolution which called for regulations governing student conduct. That attitude is, no doubt, defensible. However, the resolution, essentially a call for orderly behavior, was couched in the same familiar false piety: "in keeping with the moral precepts and rules of law which are a part of the moral and spiritual heritage of this commonwealth from which we would depart at our peril..."

This is the sort of prattle—to a Christian God and the corresponding morality—to which we are all subjected and to which we have, consequently, become numbed.

In a Christian church, the inattention and insincerity would be unfortunate. At a state college, supported, in part, by nonbelievers, apostates, and infidels, prayer is clearly in violation of Federal law.

R.D.

the bullet

robin darling	editor
linda cayton	assistant
linda kay carpenter	business
liz dodge	news
bethany woodward	news
diane smith	features
becky rassmussen	photography
philo funk	exchange
paddy link	arts
rita bissell	advertising
liz pully	circulation

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the College or the student body, nor are opinions expressed in signed articles and columns necessarily those of the editor or all members of the editorial board.

Signed letters to the editor are invited from all readers. The BULLET will print all letters within the limits of space and subject to the laws of libel.

Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

Local landlord thinks three times

(Editor's note: Many local apartment owners refuse for various reasons, to rent their apartments to college students. The following interview was conducted with a local apartment owner who does rent to students, and who consented to talk to a BULLET reporter about the landlord's point of view on renting to college students.)

BULLET—When you first started renting apartments to students, did you have any worries; did you think twice about it?

LANDLORD—I thought three times. First I went to the Dean (of Students') office to find out what I could about the students. I happen to have enough vacancies to answer all the calls I have, so naturally, when I have two calls at the same time, I'll probably take the one I think will be the best for me, and I'll probably take the young person who will keep up her part of the deal. I try to find out if they're there with their parents' knowledge and consent.

BULLET—Have you talked to students who have lived both on campus and off about the comparison of living facilities?

LANDLORD—Yes, I think most of them are really serious; I think they want to be where there is not too much traffic in and out of their rooms. I think the ones who have been the happiest have been the ones who are a little harder working. The two students that I have right now have pointed out that they don't have to pay the infirmity fee, they don't have to pay the laundry fee, and they don't have to pay for meals they don't eat, so if the apartment's price is modest all, it may be a good deal for them. If they bring the furniture from home, which is usually something from the attic, that makes it even a little more reasonable in price.

BULLET—Have you talked to other people who own apartments about this?

LANDLORD—I have. A few people have put up girls. A few years back, they didn't let the married students on campus, so they had to find some place close by. We've had a number of students; I know some landlords who have sworn off ever having them again.

BULLET—Do you know the reason for this?

LANDLORD—I think it's better not to talk about disappointments.

BULLET—What is the attitude of the community to this? Do they think this is the beginning of larger migrations from campus to town?

LANDLORD—They think you're headed straight for perdition. Some of them are reluctant to take a chance. They don't want to get into something that may be hard to get out of.

BULLET—If you did run up against any serious problems with your student tenants, how would you deal with the situation?

LANDLORD—I've had one serious problem that I really don't want to define, and I didn't know what to do. It cured itself in a little while; they gave me a month's notice . . . If they hadn't given me that month's notice, I would have probably had to have gotten eviction papers . . . I was very happy when the situation was over. I think that the students moved back on campus; that's probably how it should have been all the time.

BULLET—About the legal aspect of this—is, say, a freshman allowed to lease an apartment with his parent's permission?

LANDLORD—I haven't checked deeply into that. I've had two or three real estate courses, and part of those courses dealt with the laws concerning real estate. We are at a changing time, and it is hard to tell if someone's an adult or not. In most places now, young people can vote at eighteen. About making contracts, I don't know what the law is. I do know that the parents or guardians are responsible for the necessities purchased by a minor. Clothing, food, lodging, books, tuition—necessities bind the parents; if it's a beautiful necessity on four wheels, like a Mustang, maybe not. That's one reason adults are reluctant to deal with the young. I think they don't know when they're going to have it tossed back in their faces; they have imposed on the minor by selling him something he doesn't need. What happens there? You incur a debt. You might even lose what you sold. The minor's guardians might sue and get the money back that they already paid. People protect their property or what they've accumulated, and that makes them more cautious. I've had wonderful fortune with Marine personnel. In the general run of people and tenants, it depends so much on how they respect themselves, and how they respect others.

BULLET—So you feel that there is no real distinction between a tenant who is a student and a tenant who is not, other than incurring a personal risk?

LANDLORD—I think it is a personal risk. A landlord will feel responsible for all the younger generation.

BULLET—Would you please describe one of your apartments, so that we can make a comparison between dorm facilities and what is offered off campus.

LANDLORD—A typical apartment is a three room apartment, one bedroom, a kitchen, a bath, a back porch. It's more like a house, really, except that there are several apartments in the same building.

BULLET—When you do have an undesirable tenant, do you simply not renew the lease, or is there some legal action that has to be taken?

LANDLORD—Well, so far I haven't had leases with anyone. I have been in business several years, and I felt that if anyone were unhappy in a place of mine, I would be better off, and they would be better off, if they moved. I haven't tried to put any legal on them to keep them there. Right now landlords can be a little independent because there is an over-supply of people and an under-supply of houses and apartments. A vacancy that lasts a good while is expensive, but it is better to have a vacancy than to have someone in a place who is not suited to that place. And I think there is a place for everyone, but if one of mine is not the right place I would rather have them free to go. I would much prefer them give me thirty days' notice and I would prefer them to pay the rent before they go. Now I've had the experience of someone's car getting wrecked, some tenants get sick, and bingo! the rent stops coming for one or two or three months, and that's the informal notice that sooner or later you're going to lose them—and it's better to lose them after one month.

BULLET—Do the rents on your apartments vary greatly from the rents of the other apartment owners?

LANDLORD—The apartments I have are in older buildings so they are lower in cost than the newer

ones. They're not as modern, but I try to put them in good paint, and with work I try to put them in good shape. And being older buildings, they can rent for less, and they were built in a time when the costs weren't so great.

BULLET—What is your policy about tenants hanging pictures and posters on walls? At Mary Washington we're not allowed to put tape on the walls, or any other sort of adhesive. Do you let your tenants do what they want with their rooms?

LANDLORD—In repairing the walls from this summer I've asked three tenants not to put any nails in the walls. Sooner or later, I'll have to put a moulding in the apartment, and I think it is much better and neater than driving a nail or a thumb-tack into the wall, for sooner or later it will chip, and then there will have to be a paint job or plaster job. And it's harder to match up paint, too.

BULLET—Would you recommend that students live on campus or off?

LANDLORD—I would recommend to them to live on campus if they can bear it. I can only surmise what dormitory life can be, and I guess some dorms are rougher than others.

BULLET—Do you think that those who do live in apartments become more like residents of Fredericksburg than we at MWC?

LANDLORD—I think that is a very good way to get acquainted with Fredericksburg and its people—by living off campus.

BULLET—Now that all students are able to live in apartments, what do you think this will do to the relationship between MWC students and the town? Do you think it will bring us closer together, or will it be the same?

LANDLORD—I think in some of these larger apartments people do not get acquainted well. Fredericksburg has begun to have many apartments in the past few years. I think that people in the townhouses and apartment houses may get acquainted with their immediate neighbor next door just as much as people living in individual homes on a street . . . but there are more and more students living off campus, and it's coming to Fredericksburg gradually.

Local housing scarce

by Bethany Woodward

In most college towns, students have traditionally had difficulties in finding off-campus living space. Where a campus has too few dormitories, upperclassmen are forced to live in housing that is highly priced because the demand far exceeds the available housing. In a town where most students live in dormitories, apartments are often hard to find because landlords are unfamiliar with students, and unwilling to rent to them.

In Fredericksburg, off-campus housing is hard to find for the second reason. Modestly priced, well kept apartments are even harder to find. Generally, two types of housing are available: either a low-rent, often deteriorating apartment house in the old section of town, or a high priced, well equipped apartment in one of the new apartment complexes.

Many students, giving up the search for apartments in town, remain in College dormitories because there is no other place to live. Local realtors and landlords seem unwilling to consider student applicants. Of the apartment agencies willing to discuss renting policies with students, many were unwilling to rent their apartments to them.

A student wishing to live in Hazel Hill Apartments, for instance, can do so for \$165 per month, with all utilities, such as electricity, heating, gas, and garage included. A one-year lease is required of all tenants. Since the complex is Federally subsidized, all prospective tenants must submit an application to the Hazel Hill Corporation for review.

Of the other apartment complexes in town, the Greenbrier Apartments offers unfurnished, less expensive housing. An apartment rents for \$155 per month, including all utilities except electricity. However, according to its answering service, Greenbrier usually does not rent to students since "they can't fulfill the one-year lease."

Marye's Heights Apartments rents an unfurnished apartment for \$135 per month. Any student wishing to rent an apartment there must notify the agency at least 30 days in advance of her intention to apply

for rental; however, married couples are not required to submit notice. Marye's heights also requires a personal interview with any prospective tenant.

Stratford Square Apartments refuses to discuss with students their rental policy by telephone, but does require a notarized statement of parental permission for all prospective student tenants.

One student, who had spent six months trying to rent an apartment in Fredericksburg, emphasized the lack of housing within acceptable price ranges and open to students. She explained that "most apartments are handled through a local realty agency which is reluctant to rent to students." She added that, local realtors, when approached by students, were "less than civil."

The student and her roommate found the most cooperation from a local federal low-rent housing development which determines rent by comparative income. She added "we were hesitant to take advantage of the housing project due to its distance from the College, and especially due to the fact that there are so many other people in the area who need inexpensive housing."

"The only sure way of securing a place to live," she continued, "is to know student living off campus who are willing to pass on their apartment to other students."

1971 Film schedule

The following is a list of campus movies for the first semester. All movies are shown on Saturdays, 8:00 p.m. in G. W. auditorium:

- Sept. 18 "The L-Shaped Room"
- Sept. 25 "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?"
- Oct. 2 "Last Summer"
- Oct. 9 "Ulysses"
- Oct. 16 "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"
- Oct. 23 "Me Natalie"
- Oct. 30 "Dairy of a Mad Housewife"
- Nov. 6 "The Lord of the Flies"
- Nov. 13 "Getting Straight"
- Nov. 20 "The Killing of Sister George"
- Dec. 4 "Faces"
- Dec. 11 "John and Mary"

Dorm life called 'attractive'

by Pattie Laynor

Since last spring all students, including freshmen, have had the option of living in a dormitory as a residential student, or living in a local house or apartment. Formerly, it had been predicted that students given the opportunity to live under their own rules would move off campus in droves. Contrary to expectations, however, there are only 229 day students who are not local residents.

One explanation for this statistic, according to Mildred Droste, Dean of Students, lies in the obvious superiority of modern residential life. As she put it, "Dorm life is changing, and changing for the better. Students here have been allowed to assume a great deal of responsibility, and ninety-five per cent of the time they can handle this responsibility. I think that they are mature and I have a great deal of faith in them; that they understand what is expected of them and will make the right decisions."

Another attraction that only residential life can offer is the residence hall director, Droste pointed out. Formerly known as the "housemother", her function is the "care and maintenance" of her assigned hall, and the students living in it. Droste believes that the newer term of "residence director" is more appropriate than "housemother" and more connotative of her true role in the modern educational institution. She disagreed with the stereotype of the residence hall director as a "surrogate mommy": "I believe that residence hall directors are criticized severely and wrongly for snooping. They are not snooping into rooms . . . Rules of behavior must be decided between parent and child. We are no longer in a position to say, 'O.K., Susie Q, you cannot go out tonight because your parents say so' . . . Self discipline is more effective than outside or enforced discipline."

Droste does not believe that the people seeking positions as residence hall directors are trying to live vicariously through the students. "This idea is unfounded. These women have had their families. They don't want any more children. They don't want to relieve their youth . . . I have no desire to take off my shoes and walk barefoot across the grass like you young people do . . ."

Of those students who were attracted to college for the legendary dormitory life of parties and "fun-loving rowdiness," said Droste, "Everybody has to let off a little steam. No disciplinary action is taken against a student unless destruction of college property is involved."

Finally, one cannot afford to overlook the financial advantages of student residential living for the college. Each year MWC received state aid in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, which is meted out to students in the form of loans, scholarships, and work opportunities. This amount is based on the total enrollment, and also on the number of residential students. Naturally, the College encourages residential living in order to better insure its own maintenance. This is what Jane N. Saladin, Director of Financial Aid refers to as a "self-perpetuating system."

Most residential students who were questioned about their reasons for living in dorms, stated that they liked the convenience of prepared meals and the proximity of dormitories to campus. 'Besides,' stated a sophomore, "I just like the life, and I like the girls on my hall."

news

The MWC Inter-Club Association will sponsor an Open House for all students, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 6:30 p.m. in ACL ballroom. All campus organizations will present displays concerning their clubs.

A program of Indian Odissi and Kuchipudi Dances will be presented in Washington D.C., Tuesday, Sept. 14. Anyone who wishes to receive an invitation should consult the notice on the bulletin board in ACL.

There will be a Hoofprints Club meeting for all members, Thursday, Sept. 16 in Monroe 13 at 6:30 p.m.

The Unitarian Fellowship of Fredericksburg will present a discussion on role-playing Sunday, Sept. 19 at 11:00 a.m. at 1309 Rowe St. During the course of the program, everyone will be assigned to a role to fulfill concerning the topic of "Removal of Women's Dormitory Rules."

Persons who are interested in playing on the MWC hockey team are invited to attend the hockey team practices at the hockey field every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 4:15 p.m. and every Wednesday at 3:00 p.m.

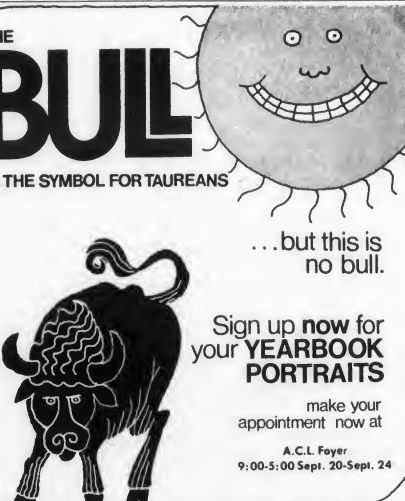
Voting opens for distinguished visitors

Listed below are the candidates for the 1971-72 Distinguished Visitor in Residence. Students should vote for two candidates. Ballots should be left at dormitory desks, and day student's ballots in Mrs. Willet's office (ACL 204).

Saul Alinsky
James Baldwin
Leonard Bernstein
William F. Buckley
Tom Clark
Walter Cronkite
Hugh Downs
Buckminster Fuller
John Gardiner
James Michener

Ralph Nader
Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward
Clairborne Pell
Charles Reich
Edmund Reischauer
James Reston
Walt Rostow
B. F. Skinner
Edgar Snow
A. Star Spillhouse
Alvin Toffler
Earl Warren
Theodore White
Edward Bennet Williams
Andrew Wyeth

THE
BULL
...IS THE SYMBOL FOR TAUREANS



...but this is no bull.

Sign up now for your **YEARBOOK PORTRAITS**

make your appointment now at

A.C.L. Foyer
9:00-5:00 Sept. 20-Sept. 24



Mrs. Grellet C. Simpson welcomes a group of Russian students at the door of the Chancellor's residence, Brompton. The Russians visited MWC on a tour of the United States, where they will exchange ideas on the Russian and American cultures.

courtesy of FREE LANCE-STAR

LATCHSTRING

Full course meals served upstairs
Downstairs—Captain's Quarters
WHERE SHORT ORDER FOOD IS SERVED

Hours: 11-2 and 5-9 Sunday-Thursday
(closed Tues.)

5-10 Saturday and Friday

Bring this ad and you will receive a 50¢ discount on any full course dinner.

Legal groups combat high fees

(Editor's note: Names of legal workers, clients, and community legal defense offices have been changed or omitted for their protection.) Alternative Features Service

Millions of people grow up in this country believing the Constitution provides everyone with the same legal "rights" and protection. They believe a courtroom provides an "impartial" hearing for both landlord and tenant, and that people who are innocent of crime do not get convicted and sent to prison.

Knowledge of how the legal system actually works is generally confined to those with formal legal training or those who work in police departments, courts and prisons. Public schools and colleges do not provide students with legal defense and survival information. Neither does the mass media.

Most lawyers who have the opportunity to educate people about the law refuse to, because their professional image would be tarnished if they lost exclusive rights to the information—not to mention the opportunity to sell it in the form of legal services, for exorbitant fees.

But now, a growing number of "peoples' lawyers" is emerging, lawyers who understand they must use their skills to serve the legal needs of the people, rather than exploit them. Through their efforts, and those of the many volunteers they have trained to assist them, thousands of people throughout the country—poor people, community organizations, and political prisoners—have received free, badly-needed legal assistance.

Alvin Stanner was desperate when he went for help to a community legal defense office in San Francisco. Forty-five years old and disabled by an industrial accident, he was on welfare and faced a \$500 hospital bill stemming from a serious illness.

The social worker who interviewed him before he was admitted assured him that because he was on welfare, Medi-cal would take care of all his bills. So he signed a paper presented him, without reading the tiny print on the other side—and about two weeks later received a bill for \$500, payable before he could resume follow-up treatment at the hospital's clinic.

His claim for damages against the factory was pending in court. Stanner's sole income was from welfare payments, which were to support him, his wife and two children. At a friend's suggestion, he sought free assistance at a nearby legal defense office.

There his case was investigated by Elaine Jameson, a young woman who had recently come to San Francisco after dropping out of college in New York. She had volunteered to assist in the legal defense office in order to learn socially relevant skills she couldn't find in her college curriculum.

During the complex and time-consuming case, Elaine talked to Alvin's social worker, the billing department of the hospital, his former employer, defense office lawyers, medical administrators, Alvin's family, and many other people. She researched the legal issues involved, with the help of some law students and the lawyers who volunteered their

See LEGAL, Page 7

Abortion ad stopped in Richmond

(from Page 1)

press charges. Davila emphasized that the CHRONICLE staff was "grateful" and later ran a retraction, correcting their mistake. Chip Brooks, editor of the newspaper, said the advertisement would not be run again in the immediate future.

Davila emphasized that his action in regard to the Richmond Chronicle was not a "blanket policy". He feels the law itself is a "very good law" but that he would examine any violation with regard to intent. If the persons involved were unaware of the law at the time of violation, he would take their innocence into consideration.

When asked about the Charlottesville case in which the editors of the Virginia Weekly and the Cavalier Daily were charged with violation of the law, Davila would not give any opinion, since the case is pending legislation. (It has been appealed to the Virginia Supreme Court.) However, he said the case had absolutely no influence on his decision involving the RICHMOND CHRONICLE.

When contacted concerning the issue, Benjamin Woodbridge, representative to the Virginia State Assembly for the Fredericksburg area stated that he did not know anything about the University of Virginia editors' case. When the case was briefly outlined to him, he stated that if the advertisement was "not in conformity with the state abortion code", then it would be in clear violation of the law. When asked whether out-of-state abortion information should be branded as a violation of Virginia state law, and whether a person should have the individual right to provide such information, Woodbridge stated that any information must "conform with the codes" and any diversions in the law is a "pure legal question", since, for example, "the abortion law in New York is a hell of a lot more liberal than it is here." Any advertisement, he said, should then include "some mention" of the law's codes, thus allowing readers to be aware of the law.

FOR ALL TRAVEL RESERVATIONS
AIR—RAIL—SHIP
STUDENT TOURS
FREDERICKSBURG TRAVEL AGENCY
373-6900
105 WILLIAM ST.



THIN, SKINNYBOD SHIRTTINGS. THAT SEEMS TO BE HOW FALLS DRESSES ARE SHAPING UP. SO YANK ONE ON IN PIMENTO. NAVY OR CAMEL. YES, YANK. IT'S ARNEL KNIT. \$24. 3 TO 13

LA VOGUE

CALL "FRENCH"

If 5 or 6 of you are going to any town, city or state for a weekend date trip, it will be cheaper to go by cab—Blacksburg, Lexington, Charlottesville, Richmond, Washington, D.C., Annapolis, Princeton, New York, Ocean City, Md., Virginia Beach.

Call 373-6915 after 5 P.M. and ask for "French."
French, your friendly cab driver is always happy to serve you.

KNIT-NOOK

Yarns-Knitting Instructions
Randolph & Ferry Roads
Fredericksburg 373-1214
Needlepoint & Crewel



Good for \$1.00

BETWEEN SEPT. 13TH AND 18TH ONLY

off our regular low price* on any album of your choice, at either store—818 Caroline St. and 211 William Street.

*Sale Items Excluded

Today's go-anywhere, do-anything Desert Boots

Amble high style with a flair for blacks and skirts. They'll go anywhere you want to go in a comfortable, casual style. Brushed leather uppers over thin plantation crease sole. Comfortably priced too.

7.99



BARETT SHOES

Park & Shop Shopping Center

Open 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Win A FREE BICYCLE
OR
ONE OF 10 ADDED PRIZES
Full Details Available At Store
NOTHING TO BUY!



Legal cases aid poor

from Page 6

services to the office. Finally, she suggested Alvin file suit against the hospital.

In the course of investigating the case, Elaine discovered the hospital's social worker didn't know the billing policy of the hospital and that the "fine print" on the contract was designed in a way that greatly handicapped poor people. She also found that Alvin's previous lawyer was not actively pursuing the suit against the factory because it didn't promise him enough financial return, and that the lawyer hadn't even bothered to communicate his decision to Alvin.

In pursuing Alvin's case, she also discovered a sense of commitment and purpose which she had lacked as a typical, 22-year-old college dropout from New York.

Elaine Jameson had become involved only a few months after her arrival in San Francisco. Her curiosity aroused by a notice about a movement theater group benefit, she went to the benefit and attended a meeting afterward for people interested in setting up a community legal defense office. The 15 people who came were college students, recent graduates, and drop-outs like herself. After an evening's discussion, they decided to open a legal defense office as soon as possible.

Then a legal worker from the regional office of the National Lawyers Guild conducted a 12-day train-

ing session, scheduled on six successive weekends. She discussed how to set up and run the office; how to keep files; how to recruit volunteer lawyers; and what to do when someone is arrested. She also outlined criminal defense procedures and general areas of civil law.

The office is now actively functioning in San Francisco. It charges no fees for its work. A full-time volunteer lawyer works out of the office, and there is a referral list of another 40 attorneys. Fifteen volunteer legal workers contribute their time each day, some of them full-time.

In its first three months of operation, the office has assisted over 65 people from the community, and many more cases are pending. About half are criminal cases, half civil.

All the legal workers are also involved in other community activities, such as food conspiracies, development of a neighborhood mental health center, a movement theater group, a movement rock band, and in plans to start a small community bookstore. They participate in local and city-wide political activities as well, including struggles against the welfare department, defense of political prisoners, and anti-war activities.

As the workload gets heavier, the office staff is trying to recruit more people, increase their legal skills through additional training in special areas of the law, and arrange more benefits to support their work. Some of the legal workers have part-time jobs in unrelated fields, but more are seeking temporary work in law offices with lawyers who are beginning to understand the importance of working with trained and dedicated community legal workers.

Community legal defense offices are a relatively new phenomenon. The idea emerged about two years ago on the west coast, resulting from the

experiences of people who had worked in emergency mass defense committees which handled the legal defense of students and others who had been arrested during demonstrations and other political actions. People gradually began to understand the need for more durable legal facilities that could deal with the daily legal needs of people who can't afford lawyers, as well as for those who are busted. In both criminal and civil law matters, there was an obvious and vital need for legal defense and survival information, that is, for information about what laws actually mean, how they're selectively enforced, and how to defend against them individually and collectively.

Because of the scarcity of peoples' lawyers and the potential ability of legal workers to relate closely to the problems of the communities from which they come, more and more people are deciding to become legal workers and to organize community legal defense offices.

Ten have been organized during the past year in California alone, and the idea is spreading to other parts of the county. These offices are both Third World and white, depending upon the community they relate to. They operate under the assumption that the majority of people in this country will never receive true justice within the context of the present political and economic institutions. Only a total revolutionary upheaval of these institutions can create the conditions from which to develop a just legal system. In the meantime, the people who are struggling to survive under the present institutions and change them must be protected by any means necessary.

Credit: This article was prepared collectively by the regional office staff of the San Francisco/Bay Area chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, for Alternative Features Service.

THE GOOD EARTH FOOD STORE

905 Caroline Street



371-1270

MARY'S HOSIERY HOUSE

Specialty Shop

210 George Street

371-2630

my brother's place

BOB WILLIAM
371-3659

SANDWICHES
PIZZA
CARRY-OUT

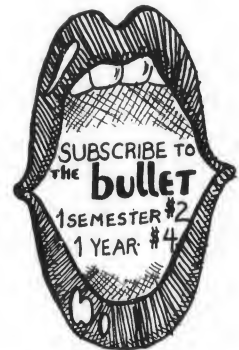
MONDAY-FRIDAY: LUNCH 11:30 A.M.-2:00 P.M.
SATURDAY: 2:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.
SUNDAY: 4:00 P.M.-11:00 P.M.

A.B.C. ON
OR OFF

COUPON



HOURS



Ross Music Center

invites you
to visit the

'The Hole in the Floor'

Located Under the Floor at 921 Caroline Street

BLACK LIGHTS—STROBES

Special Discount Prices
on All Posters!

LARGE SELECTION—YOU CAN'T GET THEM CHEAPER!



IN FREDERICKSBURG IT'S THE
VICTORIA Theatre
1012 CAROLINE STREET • 373-7321

Evenings 7:00 & 9:00 P.M.
NOW PLAYING
Warren Beatty and Julie Christie
"MCABE & MRS. MILLER"
Rated "R" In Color

Wednesday Thru Tuesday
Jack Nicholson-Candice Bergen
"CARNAL KNOWLEDGE"
Rated "R" In Color

Saturday, September 17
MIDNIGHT SHOW
Two "X" SHOWS
"SECRET SEX LIVES
OF ROMEO & JULIET"
and
"AMAZING TRANSPLANT"

COLONIAL
901 Caroline Street • Phone 371-4811

Evenings 7:00 & 9:00 P.M.
NOW PLAYING
Burt Lancaster
—R—
"LAWMAN"
Rated "GP" In Color

Wednesday Thru Tuesday
John Philip Law and Dyan Cannon
"LOVE MACHINE"
Rated "R" In Color

Classifieds

WANTED. Waitress for new Pizza Hut, Powhatan Street. Must be 21 or over. Call Mr. Sullivan at 371-1111 or 371-4052.

WANTED: girl to share apartment comfortable, modern, five minutes from campus, own bedroom, rent inexpensive.
Contact Carolyn Tholand
Sta. Box 4651

Macrame . . . belts, headbands, armbands, chokers, wristlets, necklaces . . . lovingly made to your unique desires . . . Russell 290. Cathy Burns, ext. 441.

ABORTION INFORMATION—Anyone needing information or having any information which might be helpful, contact Kathy Duley, 373-9668.

Will babysit for members of the MWC faculty and administration. Call Diane Simon—ext. 455.

Interested in working on the BULLET?

Call or stop in: ext. 393 or ACL 104.

ABORTION ? QUESTIONS ?

For Information and Referral Assistance Call

ABORTION INFORMATION CENTER, INC.

(201) 868-3745
868-3746

9:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
Monday to Saturday

1972 BATTLEFIELD



ORDER NOW!
\$8.00

MONTGOMERY WARD

Reduced Prices
In Effect
Thru Saturday



SAVE \$2.00
Pinpoint
Lights

7⁹⁹
Regular \$9.99

Bright, direct lighting! 14-inch hi-intensity light or 11-inch fluorescent. Great for study, reading and hobbies. UL listed.

Special Buy!
Gooseneck Lamp

3⁹⁹

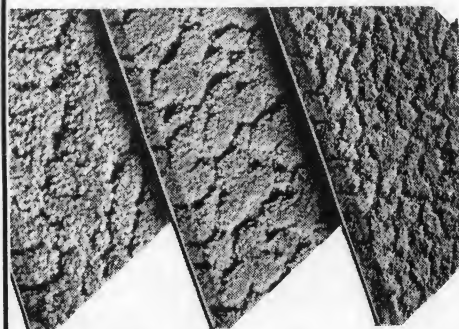
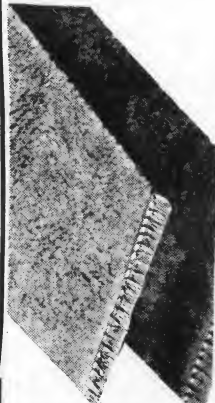
Has flexible neck for studying ease. In avocado-white, black-white or yellow-white.



SAVE \$2.00
Scatter Rugs

1⁹⁹
Reg. \$3.99

Add a hi-fashion touch with plush pile scatter rugs. 24x36-inches. Machine-washable rayon plush pile. 8 great colors. Latex back.



6x9-Foot Area Rugs

Choose from long-wearing fibers in beautiful solids and tweeds. Sturdy foam, scrim or jute backings. Finished edges.

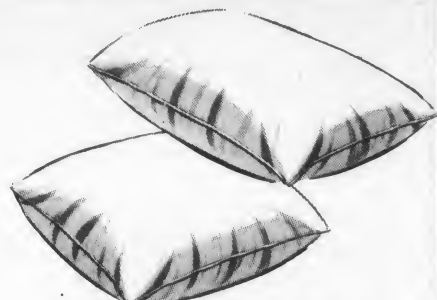
19⁹⁹

Special Buy

you'll like

WARDS

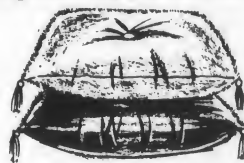
Park 'N Shop Center •



SAVE \$1.01 Bounce-Back
Polyester Pillows

2 For 3⁹⁹ Regular \$2.50 Each

Budget right! Odorless, non-allergenic, too. Strong corded edges on white cotton cover.



SAVE \$3.12
28-In. Floor Pillow

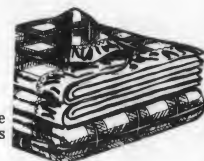
Cotton backed acrylic pile, 3½-in. wool tassels, polyurethane fill. Great seating for parties!

7⁸⁸
Reg. \$10.00

SAVE \$1.00
Plaid Blanket

4.99 Regular \$5.99

Polyester-rayon. Ends are bound with nylon. Shop Wards today!



SAVE \$1.49
Decorator Pillows

2 For 4⁴⁹ Regular \$2.99 Each

Striking colors in our 15-inch toss pillows. Accent any room. Bright pillows of acetate-rayon have kapok fill, easy-clean zip covers.

Football toss pillow.....1.99